

Give the Boys Tools.

In man there is what may be termed a "making instinct," and our houses, garments, ships, machinery, and, in fact, every thing we use, are the practical result of this instinct. How important then that this faculty be cultivated, and that the idea be at once and forever abandoned that none but mechanics require this great element of usefulness and happiness. Whatever a man's occupation, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, an artist or a mechanic, there are hourly occasions for its practical application. Being thus general in its usefulness, the cultivation of this constructive faculty should be the primary consideration with parents. Skill in the use of tools is of incalculable advantage. It gives

and little conveniences
which but for this skill
be made.

In a word it is the carrying out, in a fuller sense, of the design of the Creator, who has implanted this faculty of constructiveness within us. Let it then be cultivated in children. Indulge the propensity to make water-weeds and miniature wagons, kites, and toy boats, sleds and houses; anything, in fact which will serve to develop it, and render it practically useful. Give boys good pocket-knives, and better yet, give them a good workshop. Employ them in it, they will not only be kept out of mischief, but they will be strengthening their muscles, exercising their mental powers, and fitting themselves for greater usefulness, when they shall be called upon to take their place in the ranks of men.

At a great war meeting held at Tainan

gether the leader of the Irish B
speech from which we take the

[illegible]

It is refreshing to permit a

The Union Lines and Most and Co. at the gates of Richmond. It would be pleasant to witness the contempt with which they would be spurned.

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A teacher with the army of the Cumberland had long preached to the wind, and he felt by a stream of profane epithets that he would have astonished "our army in Flanders." The chaplain, passing at the time, was greatly amused at the sermon.

"My friend," said he to the teacher, "do you know who died for sinners?"

"I do not know, sir."

"I am a sinner, sinners. Don't you see I am stuck in the mud?"

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The following important circular has been issued:

To Officers in Command of Veteran Regiments now on a furlough in Ohio:

"By request of the commanding officers in the field, you are hereby notified that on the expiration of your furlough, you will proceed with your companies, without delay, to join

and those belonging to the 1st and 2nd divisions will report at Cairo, where their brigades are stationed.

to receive further orders. Not a single day was lost, and no excuse can be entertained, such as waiting for supplies. The Commandants of regiments will be held to a strict account for shaming a single day after the battle. It is the duty of every soldier the time that every soldier should be in his proper place, and all officers will be exact to the

By order of the Governor. B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

**Gen. Meade and the Battle of
Gettysburg.**

Gen. Meade has submitted a written statement to the War Committee, giving a detailed account of the battle of Gettysburg, together with an explanation of his conduct on that occasion. His statement is corroborated by the testimony of Gen. Hancock, Warren, Gibbons and others, and triumphantly vindicates him from the accusations made before the Committee by Gen. Meade. Gen. Meade defends in the most positive manner the state-

olved from the first, to hold
here and to fight the battle w

He knew was impending. He had no idea of the killing ball, as his wall knew, as every body else knew, that the army was being actively involved pursued by the enemy, and, perhaps, released in a rout of our army. His desire was to be seen, seeing any one, and that was all that he wanted. He was not without his knowledge or writing. The first information he had of his existence was that he had been freed from the hands of the enemy on the evening of the 23d of July, that he had seen in the hands of Gen. Butterfield. He was completely ignorant of the situation at the time. The only help he had was the information on this point Gen. Meade surmises that this. Upon assuming command of the army, he became acquainted with the situation, and was acquainted with the routine of business of headquarters. He requested Gen. Butterfield to be present at the meeting of the army with the crisis had passed. Gen. Butterfield suggested and was at once ordered to survey the situation and to be present at the meeting with the rear files of communication. This, Gen. Meade commands, was what any prudent general would have done under the circumstances, and especially, he would have defended the first day, and had only passed

is this, and nothing more. It states, that when he learned she had become engaged at I

and Topick immediately ordered Gen. Ayres, with the Fifth Corps, to his support. Mr. Gibbons was also examined before the committee on Saturday, and corroborates Gen. Ayres' statements in every particular.—*Washington Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.*